Francisco, a voyage longer really than that made by the Oregon.

The members of the naval construction corps are still rejoicing over the splendid exploit of Hobson and Powell. The latter, a young cadet who sat through the long hours in a steam launch under the Spanish fire, waiting to fetch away Hobson and his crew, is also a member of the construction corps, according to Chief Constructor Hichborn. The youngster was assigned to the force of naval architecture at Annapolis, and, according to the rules, that placed him in the construction corps, as much so as Chief Highborn himself.

That Cadiz fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday is not giving the naval officials any concern. They have learned through the state department that the Spanish ship were at Cadiz last Friday, so they could not well have been in the West Indies two days later.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the war or navy department that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago, and the officials, high and low, made no concealment of their incredulity.

Major De Grandprey, military attache of the French embassy, left to-night for Tampa, where he will proceed with the troops - embacking for Cuba. Prince Lieven, Russia, a captain of the Russian royal artillery, and recently assigned for special service in connection with the war, called on the war and navy officials to-day and later left for the South. These are the last of the foreign observers to leave for the scene of action.

It was stated at several of the foreign embassles and legations to-day that there was no warrant for the published reports that the foreign military and naval attaches were making unfavorable reports to their home offices on the American army and navy, particularly the former. It is said these foreign observers know from experience the difficulties attending the equipment of raw levies and that they give generous recognition to the manner in which 200,000 men have been assembled, armed and equipped. The foreign experts say that more or less confusion is unavoldable in such a gigantic undertaking and that fullitary science recognizes this confusion as inseparable to the assembling of a large volunteer force.

REBELS NEAR MANILA.

They Are Said to Have Advanced to Within Four Miles of

the City. HONG KONG, June 6.-The British gur boat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city. A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot

Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent, and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported, at Marila, assist the insurgents with boats and ma-

The Swift repeats the rumor that the in surgents had captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the Swift left, still remained in Manila, but the foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

HONG KONG, June 6.-(Copyrighted, 1898) by the Associated Press.) The correspondent of the Associated Press-at Manila, under date of June 2. says:

"I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite obibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Caloocan, eight miles porth of Manila, and at Racoor, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent intrenchments "The Spaniards hold the whole Pasis

river (which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire balloons. "To the porthward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the En-

glish overseers have been warned off." To the southward there has been fleres fighting on the Zapote river between Bacoor and Laspinas. The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought last

The insurgents attacked on the left bank of the Zapote, waded across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks for several miles along and carried the Spanish trenches with

Yesterday (June 1) they tried the righ branch of the Zapote, -but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are reported. To-day there have been only ineffective skirmishes.

The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot nimlessly, I got in the middle of the firing but nobody was hurt. Nothing was visible in the tremendous fusillade and I believe nobody knew what he was shooting at. Both sides were "duffers." The insurgents, however, are excellent in a melee.

The Spaniards say they were victorious yesterday, but that they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels be cause of the American warships at Cavite. Moreover, they say it is pecessary to save their energies for the American troops Meanwhile the vicinity of Manila is an impenetrable network of ambuscades.

MANILA, May 21, VIA HONG KONG

June 6 .- (Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)-The Spanish outposts have been driven in along the line simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over 1,000 have been killed. There has been fierce hand to hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging.

The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgents hold Malahon, Tariac and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment under Colonel Aguinalda, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents. Three rockets were dropped into the city to-day. They are supposed to have been a signal for the

natives. The governor has issued a despairing proclamation begging the insurgents to come to terms, and, meanwhile, he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city. He is filling the moats, testing the drawbridges, and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

suburbs. The weather is terrific.

I visited Cavite without the Spanlards knowing it, and found there DI wounded of mines to-day.

Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but Admiral Dewey refuses to "allow hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to await the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime, the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malote river, seven miles south of Manila; otherwise the Petrel will be sta-

manila. May 29, VIA HONG KONG. June 6.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Many natives will try to secure the large reward the government has of fered for the capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several insurgent officers have been assassinated.
If is officially declared that four arm-

ored cruisers, with colliers, torpedo boats and transports, carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain for Eastern waters. The Span lards are utterly unimpressed by the naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was outclassed and are confident of a victory on shore. They are deter-mined to fight to the end as the ships did Evidently they will never learn common sense until Manila is annihilated by street and house fighting in the outer city, an by a bombardment of the walled citadel.

The insurgents raided a railway statio ten miles to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has al so been a pitched battle at a Spanish post outh of Manila, near Cavite, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150,

At Manila the work of constructing de ferses soes on, and there are sandbag breastworks in all directions. The Americans are always using their searchlights but they never interfere with the work or

the defenses.

The Spaniards believe that they are short f ammunition. The governor has issued ions and declaring that the Ame icans will be powerless on the land.

Meanwhile the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast, supported by the United States gunboat Petrel and ar driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city and over 400 Spanlards have been killed. Four the spanish reisforcements have been sent, bu it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by Jule 12. A bombardment will be woided if sossible.

The foreigners have held a public mee

ing and two steamers are ready at a mo ment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans. LONDON, June 7.—The Hong Kong co

respondent of the Standard says:
Advices from Manila say Admiral Dewe has gathered the steamers now blockade in the river to lie off Cavite in readiness t receive foregners. The Spaniards are los-ing arms, ammunition and field pieces al most dally, so persistent are the rebels' ataldo's standard. He is in whole conducting

the campaign on humane principles.

In the course of a pitched battle on Ma 30 a number of native auxiliaries deserted the Spanish lines for the insurgents. From the general lenor of the news from Manila there is a right to believe that the city will fall into Dewey's hands before the arrival of the American troops.

CONFEREES AT WORK.

Hold Two Sessions on War Revent Bil and Make Good Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The confered upon the war revenue bill held their first two hours for dinner between 6 and 8 o'clock they were in continuous session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until late to

conferees are pledged to secrecy, The except upon the most general features of their work. Nothing has, therefore, develtives of both houses, which gave rise to the expression on all hands that the conference would not be so prolonged as they had been led to fear it would. The house members were found to be generally will-ing to accept the changes made by the senate, where those changes were merely questions of phraseology, and to meet the senators half way upon the more material

senators half way upon the more material alterations.

There was comparatively little talk over the general features of the measure, but the work began promptly with the first paragraphs of the bill, beer and tobacco receiving first attention. It is known that the representatives of the house stood out stiffly for their original provision for the taxation of tebucco on hand, and also for the house realing on tobacco packages, but it is stated that no definite agreement was reached on other proposition. The indications are that the provision in regard to beer will be left as the senate fixed it.

The Demociatic members sat with the Republicans and there was no suggestion of party division, as is usual in considering revenue measures.

ORANGEMEN IN A RIOT. Attacked the Police at Belfast Yes terday and Could Not Be

Dispersed. BELFAST, June 6.-During the celebra tion of the amiversary of June 6, 1886. when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill road by the constabulary, the Nationalist procession, while returning this evening from Hannanstown, was broken up in riot. Several thousand Orangemen in the Shank Hill road attacked and overpowered the police and chased them back

powered the police and chased them back into the Brow Square barracks. Several mounted constables were severely injured and one had his leg broken.

The police reinforcements which arrived were compelled to threaten the crowd with their revolvers before they were able to rescue their comrades from the fury of the mob, which took up the sireet for miles.

The troops were then called out, but the mob cheered them and sang "Rule Brittnia." tania."
The disturbances then ceased, though the

excitement continued. The feeling of the Orangemen against the police is very bit-ter. Many civilians were injured. A score of arrests were made.

EVANS TO RETALIATE.

Threatens to Have Mayor Fellows, of Topeka, Arrested for Alleged Bribery.

TOPEKA, June 6 .- (Special.) George H Evans, the Topeka contractor arrested a few days ago on the charge of criminal li bel, threatens to even up with one of his accusers, Mayor Charles Fellows, by having him arrested for alleged bribery while a member of the Topeka council. Evans consulted his attorneys about the matter to-day and later said that criminal proceedings would be instituted against Fellows shortly. The charge which Evans proposes to make has its foundation in an alleged water works deal.

Kansas Wages Are Up.

TOPEKA, June 6.—(Special.) The big wheat crop this year is causing a general rise in wages throughout the state. The latest class of employes to receive an increase is sectionmen. Their wages have been raised 162-3 per cent. Harvest hands already command from \$3 to \$4 a day.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The postoffice at Breckenridge, Mo., will be relegated to the fourth class on July I. The Union National bank, of Kansas City, has been approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Carthage,

Mo.

George Nesbit, 22 years old, died yesterday morning near Mexico, Mo. He was a friend of Thomas Benton, and voted for Andrew Jackson. The postoffice at Enterprise, Kas., will become a presidential office on July 1, sal-ary of pestmaster, \$1,100; and the post-office at Blackwell, O. T., at \$1,300. Governor and Mrs. Stephens left Jeffer-son City for Rolla yesterday, where Gov-ernor Stephens will deliver an address at the commencement exercises at the school

and fifty-six prisoners, among the latter WITHOUT A HITCH

LIEUT. HOBSON'S PLANS WORKED TO A NICETY.

MERRIMAC IS WELL LOCATED

LIES ACROSS THE CHANNEL EXACT-LY WHERE SHE SHOULD BE.

Captain Miller, of the Merrimac, Tells the Story of the Daring Expedition-Chivalrous Action of the Spanish Toward Their Captives.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 6.-Captain Miller, of the collier Merrimac, arrived here to-day. He said:

"Lieutenant Hobson's act was the bray st I ever saw or heard of. The idea was o block the narrow exit from the harbor. Whether Hobson proposed sinking the Merrimac or not, I do not know, for he arranged the details between himself an the commander. Every officer and man in the fleet would have volunteered to go, bu Hobson, being a naval constructor, was the man for the place. Three of the mer belonged to the Merrimac. They were Coxswain Deignan, Chief Machinist Phil lips and Water Tender Kelly. Another of the heroes was Gunner's Mate Charterelle The details were arranged and the crew on board Thursday morning, and the ves sel had started, but day had commenced to break and the admiral signaled for her re turn. Hobson begged to be permitted proceed, saying he would be successful However, the admiral insisted on his reurn. The men were given a good sleep and early the next morning the Merriman started again. She had been thoroughly stripped of valuable articles, even th

clock and bell being taken off. "Along one side a torpedo belt had been arranged, about ten feet below the water ine, six torpedoes being placed so as to break open the compartments. These tor pedoes had electrical connection with a battery on the bridge and were to be dis-

charged by pressing a button.
"The channel is only a few hundre vards wide. It was arranged that the Merrimac was to be swung across the channel till one end grounded. The mar that let go the starboard anchor was t let the life rail fall and then jump over board. Last of all, the man that presse the key would plunge into the water. The man at the key undoubtedly was Hobson He would be unlikely to assign anothe man to the most dangerous post. Besides he is the best swimmer in the navy.

"The plan was carried out perfectly. The only thing we had not counted on was the Spaniards keeping such a sharp watch. Undoubtedly they knew something was afoot. They permitted the Merrimac to pass between the Morro and Istrella forts without noticing her. When she was in range of the other forts every gun is the harbor was opened on her. We not count reports, the firing was so fu-rious. The forts must have fired a thou-

"I was on the New York, watching, an the hearts of all of us faltered, for it seemed as if no ship could live in that hell of fire, and that no one on board could escape. The Merrimac anchored, the men jumped overboard and the forts then subsided, refusing to fire at the men struggling in the water. The men reached the raft, where they were captured and taken to Morro fort.
"After daylight Admiral Cervera's chief

of staff came aboard the New York. He said the Merrimac's men were safe and would be well treated. Two of them were oped as to the actual results of the meet-ing, except that excellent feeling was money, and their friends might send them nything but written communications. We sent them clothes, money and food. Offi-cers of the New York asked to be allowed to exchange places with Hobson, but this was not permissible.
"Cervera's officer could not find strong

enough language to express his admiration for the bravery of the Americans.
"His courtesy and the action of the forts

in sparing the men struggling in the water changed our opinion of the Spaniards and made us think the stories of their honor and chivalry not so far wrong.
"After daylight we could see the masts

and funnel of the Merrimac sticking out of the water. She was sunk exactly where we wanted her. We saw in the harbor three cruisers, the Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa being among them, but I don't know whether er cruisers or the torpedo boat destroyers are there. The black thing that some of the officers of the ships thought they saw coming after them has not been identified destroyers are at Santiago.

"The insurgents sent us word that the men and guns from the cruisers had been sent ashore and it looks as though the vessels would not try to get out and the Spanish officers had no hope of escape or victory, but were determined to make a brave, stubborn fight to maintain Spain's honor. The story printed in New York that Lieutenant Hobson and Rear Admiral Sampson quarreled just before the

WITH THE FLEET, OFF SANTIAGO. -(Delayed in transmission.) (Copyright, 1898, the Associated Press.) All the member of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Two are slightly wounded, but Lieutenant Hob-son escaped without a scratch. This almost incredibly good news was brought out this Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, under a

Tremendous enthusiasm reigns over the complete success of the expedition. Dur-ing the day the Merrimac was plainly seen lying athwart the channel. She could hardly have been placed better had she been sunk in the daylight and with no accompaniment of fire. It was an anxious day on all the ships. By noon officers and men feared the Merrimac's heroes had died in their noble work, but at 2 o'clock this flag, was seen coming out from the saffron hills of the harbor. Slowly she moved to-ward the New York, the flagship. Assistant Chief of Staff Staunton boarded the Vixen, flying a flag of truce, and met the spanish tug, which proved to be the Colon,

half way. Captain Oviedo signified his desire to see Admiral Sampson personally and he was taken on board the flagship. The enthusiasm as the news spread from signals from the Vixen was so intense that the appearance of the Spanish captain over the side of the New York hardly excited the surprise that might have been expected. Admiral Samupson thanked Captain Oviedo most cordially, thanked Admiral Cervera for his gallant courtesy, and made the preliminary arrangements for the exchange of However, as they have naturally learned about the fortifications, it is hardly likely that they will be exchanged for some

After a triendly chat in the cabin, miral Sampson sat on deck with Captain Oviedo and pointed out his great ships with

Stores and clothing for the Merrima heroes were put aboard the Colon and Captain Oyledo went back in his little black tug under the flag of truce, never used, perhaps, to a more chivalrous pur The names of the two wounded men were

not ascertained. One has a slight wound in the cheek and the other in the hip. After blowing up the Merlinac, Lieuten-

ant Hobson and his party swam ashore and were captured.

A BRITISH VIEW OF IT. Admiral Sir John Colomb Writes of the Sinking of the Mer-

rimac. LONDON, June 7.-Admiral Sir John Colomb writes as follows to a morning paper with reference to the situation at San tiago de Cuba:

"I am inclined to think that, for the purpose of blocking the egress of a hos tile war squadron, this operation of sinking the Merrimac is a unique idea, though blocking up an enemy's harbor by sink-ing ships at the entrance is not new,

"What may be noted, however, with advantage is that the peculiar policy of Admiral Sampson is the policy of greater ad mirals, especially of Lord Nelson, which was to tempt a blockaded fleet to put to sea in order that it might be fallen upor and destroyed, for when this has been done a blockading fleet is relieved to carry out other duties.

"Sampson wants every ship that can I spared, and, if the Spanish ships are really blocked in, much of his blockading force may be detached. Still our policy in a like case would not have blocked the channel would only have left a squadron off Santiago large enough to make a fair fight should Cervera determine to try his for-

"Nevertheless Admiral Sampson's caution confirms what naval men, who are also students of naval history, have always insisted upon-that the entry of warships in to the ports of an enemy was no more likely to be the practice of steamers than of sailing ships.
"All through this war, however, what was

expected by the advanced school of nava thinkers and a thing upon which, indeed, much of our own policy has been founded, has been conspicuous by absence.

"Admiral Sampson has never used his tor pedo boats as it was expected they would be used. He has never sent one of them into a Cuban port by night to destroy ships as might be found at Santiago.
"It is plain that if a 3,000 ton ship could

run into the narrowest part of a channel at night, little torpedo boats might have swarmed right through and into the inner of these advanced naval thinkers to b lisappointed cannot yet be known, but un less things alter before the war is over found reconsidering our police in this regard.

"The officers and men of the Merrima have clearly acted with the greatest gal lantry, and, quite posibly, Admiral Cer-vera's recognition of it may be a step toward peace. But I do not understand about Naval Constructor Hobson. Who-ever commanded the ship must have great experience in pilotage. The naval architecture has none. All the work to be done was i a special sense that of a naval officer and simple, and I cannot understand any

RULE AS TO BOMBARDMENT Reasons Why Residents of Cuban Cit-

ies Are Especially Exposed to Danger. From the New York Sun.

A meager account of the effects of the action at Cardenas on May 11, in which the torpedo boat Winslow was fired upon by unsuspected batteries, has been obtaine from one who was in the city at the time His report of the Spanish loss is one office and five men killed, and ten or a dozen wounded. A few persons in the city were also killed and wounded by shots which passed over the batteries.

passed over the batteries.

There were three Spanish gunboats in range when the firing began, all being alongside the pier. One of them retreated up the canal out of danger, and another would have done so, but was kept at the pier by obstacles. The third had her engines disabled, and could not move on that account. The two which could not move were originally believed by the Americans to be batteries on shore, and were practically destroyed by our fire.

There is a record of a very peculiar incident, which, if it had been observed by our commanders, might have led them to believe that the city was surrendering. This was the hauling down of nearly all the Spanish flags in the city from a belief that

believe that the city was surrendering. This was the hauling down of nearly all the Spanish flags in the city from a belief that the American gunners were alming their shots at them. Early in the fight a shot cut the flagstaff on the Casino and crashed into a china store beyond. Then two other flags were shot down in the same way, one from the barracks and the other from a business house. The people thought their flags were the targets of our gunners, and with the idea that they would thus divert our fire to some other quarter every one hauled down his colors.

The fact that some citizens were killed here as well as at San Juan during the bombardment of that place by Sampson's fleet, calls attention to the provisions of the code of civilized warfare as to the bombardment of cities, it is the policy of modern nations to avoid the wanton destruction of life and property which would naturally follow from shelling a city, and it is only the cases where there is no other recourse that such a step is taken. Even then, due notice is given, so that those who wish to do so may withdraw from danger. In attacking fortifications like those at San Juan and Cardenas, where the gunboats at the pier were equivalent to shore batteries, no notice of bombardment is given; but the houses near the fortifications are in very great danger, just the same.

The fortifications of all the principal cities of both Cuba and Porto Rico have been erected in the immediate vicinity of the most thickly populated portions of the city. And santa Clara, which is to-day believed to be a more formidable defensive position than Moro castle itself, has been placed in such a position that no matter from what direction it is attacked, any shell which goes over it must fall in the city of Havana.

It follows from this that whenever our ships attack these places they must at the same time shell the cities, and, on the face of it, it may seem that we are violating usages of modern warfare, while in fact the blame lies altogether with the Spaniards.

If the

Spaniards.

If the New York defenses now located at Sandy Hook had been placed at Coney Island, the adjacent portion of Long Island would be in no more danger during an attack on New York than most West Indian cities will be in when their defenses

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

From Century.

One of the most fatal spots for Armada ships had been Sligo bay. When Geoffrey Fenton went to view this scene of disaster, he found Spanish guns sunk half a horseman's staff in the shifting sand, and "numbered in one strand of less than five miles in length above 1.100 dead corpses of men which the sea had driven upon the shore:" and the country people told him "the like was in other places, though not of like number." Somewhat later, the lord deputy, on his way, as he expressed it, to dispatch "those rags" of the Spaniards which still infected the country, saw with amazement the masses of wreckage scattered along the beach on the same coast—timber enough to build "five of the greatest ships that ever I saw, besides mighty great boats, cables and other cordage, and some such masts for bigness and length as I never-saw any two could make the like." A copy of the sailing directions given by Medina Sidonia, found perhaps in some captain's sea chest among the wreckage, fell into the lord deputy's hands. A grim smile must have flitted over his face as he read the words: "Take great heed lest you fall upon the island of Ireland for fear of the harm that may happen unto you upon that coast." An Armada relic still more touching than these instructions is part of a letter written off Dingle by a Spanish captain, begging the president of Munster for friendly treatment. Into a bundle of state papers which tell, in the language of the victors, the sw'ul story of shipwreck and bloodshed on the Irish coast, this fragment, rusty and stained as if by sait water, has strayed like a wail from the vanquished.

If your head aches or eyes burn, have our ootician examine your eyes. No charce our ootician examine your eyes. No charce

If your head aches or eyes burn, have our optician examine your eyes. No charge for examination. Jaccard's, 1034 Main st.

Endurance of Heat.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor, and on account of the perspiration cooling the body. Men have withstood, without injury, a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

"I understand that was rather a mixed crowd that attended your benefit ball, Ras-tus." "Yassir, dey mixed once or twice, but we got 'em scattered belo' any one had time to call fer de wagon."—Indianapo-lis Journal.

GEORGIA PRIMARIES.

erats Chose a Full Set of State Officers and Congressmen Yesterday.

ATLANTA, GA., June 6.-Democrats of Georgia voted to-day in primary for gov-ernor and state officials, for senators and members of the legislature, and for congressmen. The result of to-day's contest is virtually an election, and the ticket thu Governor-Allen D. Chandler.

Secretary of state-Philip Cook. Comptroller general-William A. Wright. Commissioner of agriculture-O. B. Stev-

Commissioner of agriculture—O. B. Stevens.
State school commissioner—G. R. Glenn. Attorney general—J. M. Terrel.
Prison commissioner—J. S. Turner.
State treasurer—William J. Speer.
Of the eleven members of the house of representatives, eight had no opposition for renomination. These are Messrs, Lester, of the First district; Griggs, of the Second; Lewis, of the Third; Adamson, of the Fourth; Bartlett, of the Sixth; Howard, of the Eighth; Fleming, of the Tenth, and Brantley, of the Eleventh.
The three contests were in the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts.
In the Fifth district Congressman Livingston was opposed by Mr. Charles I. Brannan. The result of to-day's contests insures Livingston's renomination.
In the Seventh, Congressman Maddox

ivingston's renomination.
In the Seventh, Congressman Maddo;
ad as his opponent Judge J. Watt Harris of Bartow county. The race was a spirite one, but the result is the renomination of Judge Maddox.

Judge Maddox.

The race in the Ninth has been in many respects the most hotly contested of the three. Both Congressman Tate and his opponent, Solicitor General Howard Thompson, have made an active canvass of the district, but reports show that Congressman Tate won.

REPUBLICANS CARRY OREGON. Elect the Entire State Ticket and Have a Majority in the

Legislature. PORTLAND, ORE., June 6.-The state election to-day resulted in a victory for the entire Republican state ticket. T. T. Geer, Republican, for governor, will have a plurality of at least 3,000, and it may be arger. The Republicans have elected a majority of the legislature, which will in sure the election of a Republican senate to fill the vacancy now existing from this

state. A. Moody is elected congres from the Second district and the indica tions are that T. H. Tongue will be

elected from the First. At 11:30 Chairman Steel, of the Republican state central committee, gave out the

following: "The Republicans have carried the state by at least 5,000 majority, the county and city tickets in Portland; certainly the Sec ond congressional district and probably th First, though returns are so slow from th First district that positive announ cannot be made."

HARRITY KICKED OUT.

Has Been Succeeded as Democratic Committeeman for Pennsylvania by J. M. Guffey.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- J. M. Guffey has been made the representative of the state of Pennsylvania on the Democratic committee, to succeed William F. Harrity Mesers. Harrity and Guffey were notifie of the change by Senator karsas, who is chairman of the committee the results of a poll of the national com tor Jones. It grows out of the representa tions of the Democrats of Pennsylvania who first through their state committee tion, requested that Mr. Harrity's nam be dropped and Mr. Guffey's added on the general ground that Mr. Harrity had ceased to be in accord with his party. Not desiring to take the responsibility of making the change himself, Benator Jones sent all the cerrespondence bearing upon the subject to the various members of the committee. This was done on the 7th of April last. All but three of the members cast their ballot and these three were notified ten days since that the result would be announced to-day.

Mr. Jones declined to give the figures showing how the vote stood, be dropped and Mr. Guffey's added on the

have lost all their savings of years and the

arately but Nominate the Same Ticket. LAMAR, MO., June 6 .- (Special.) The Barton county Democratic convention met here to-day and nominated the following ticket: Representative, W. B. Calvert; preticket: Representative, W. B. Calvert; presiding justice, J. M. Nowlin; judge Western district, Benton McKay; prosecuting attorney, Ed L. Moore; probate judge, Robert J. Tucker; recorder, Charles R. Glenn; county cierk, Charles H. Smith; sheriff. Lee Livingston; treasurer, Douglas English; coroner, Dr. J. S. Gish. The Populists held a convention also and selected R. J. Taylor as judge of the Eastern district, and Robert E. Casement, for circuit clerk. The nominations were ratified by Democratic on a fusion deal. The Democratic resolutions indorse the Chicago platform, William J. Bryan, state and county administrations and also Congressman Benton, but do not mention Governor Stephens.

Carroll County Republicans.

Carroll County Republicans.

CARROLLTON, MO., June 6.—(Special.)
The Republicans held a rousing convention here this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The following candidates were nominated: Representative, A. F. Rose; prosecuting attorney, E. W. Kimble; recorder, L. Blakeley; circuit clerk, J. W. Higginbottom: county clerk, A. J. Lee; judge at large, W. W. Thomas; probate judge, W. H. Booth; sheriff, W. A. Oliver; treasurer, William Street; judge Eastern district, Robert Simpson; Western district, William Darby; coroner, Dr. Walden.

ONE RED ROSE RENTAL.

A Single Flower Pays the Rent of the Site of a Pennsylvania Church.

From the Ladies' Home Journal. On the second Sunday of each June there on the second sunday of each June there is paid to the oldest lineal descendant of the founder of Manheim, Baron Henry William Stiegel, the annual rent for the plot of ground given by him more than a century and a quarter ago for the building of a church. This rent, this yearly tribute, is one red rose; and it is the payment of this flower to the heir of the baron that forms the occasion of the beautiful and novel celebration, the "Feast of Roses," at Manheim, Pa. The day preceding the formal ceremonies is observed as a general holiday, devoted to festivities and amusements, and to welcoming the heir. The town in early filled with people from the surrounding country, and by the time set for the coming of the distinguished guest the streets are thronged with an expectant multitude. As the train draws into the station the thundering boom of a cannon announces its arrival, and in a few moments the honored descendant of the baron appears in an open carriage preceded by a band of music.

Accompanied with appropriate religious exercises, with music and addresses, the simple yet beautiful and touching ceremony of paying the rent is performed in the church on the following day. Every space, every nook within the church is filled with a luxuriant mass of red roses, and through the open windows peep the bloswoms of the rose vines that climb and cluster on the outside wall. In the name and in behalf of the congregation, the minister takes from its silver chalice the rose that has been specially selected for the purpose because of its transcendent beauty and fragrance, and presents it to the helr of Baron Stiegel in discharge of the obligation required by the deed. The recipient takes the rose, and in a few remarks acknowledges the payment of the debt. s paid to the oldest lineal descendant of the founder of Manheim, Baron Henry

TOPEKA, June 6.—(Special.) A Kansas man has discovered the reason that an engine is called she, and his argument is that they wear a jacket, an apron, have shoes, hose and drag a train behind them; they have a lap, need guides, ride wheels, will not turn out for pedestrians, some times foam and refuse to work; they attract men, are very contrary and it always takes a man to manage them.

Why an Engine Is Called "She."

More Ships for Sampson. NEW YORK, June &-The converted yachts Hist and Alleen have been relieved from coast defense duty and have been ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet.

DOUBLE MISSOURI LYNCHING. JIMINEZ' FAILURE

Clarksville and Two Others May Follow. CLARKSVILLE, MO., June 6.-An excur-

sion boat from Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., arrived here yesterday with about 300 negroes on board. After the boat had tied up Curtis Young got into a fight with a up Curtis Young got into a fight with a negro woman named Lena Bryon, of Hannibal. The fight became general and City Marshal Meloan went on board to quell it. He put Curtis Young under arrest, when somebody in the crowd shot the marshal in the back and he died in fifteen minutes. There was great excitement throughout the town when the shooting became known and the citizens began to patrol the streets armed with guns and revolvers. A posse of men went on board the boat and arrested Sam Young, Curtis Young, Bob Taylor and Charles Taylor, all negroes, and took them to the city jail, where they were all locked up.

During the night Curtis and Sam Youn During the night Curtis and Sam Young were taken from the jall and hanged to a convenient tree. It is feared that the two other men will suffer the same fate. . Crowds of people from all parts of the surrounding country are coming in to see and learn of the lynching. Citizens armed with shotguns are on guard to prevent any further rioting, and the sheriff and his deputies have twenty-five more negroes in custody. They are suspected of complicity in the rioting, and are held to await the result of the inquest.

The two negroes who were lynched were cut down to-day and buried in the town cemetery.

cut down to-day and buried in the town cemetery.

There is so much excitement that it is almost impossible to get a connected story of the lynching. Late at night a mob of 200 men, heavily armed, marched to the jail and demanded that the sheriff give up his keys. The sheriff, who was on guard with a number of deputies, refused at first. He pleaded with the mob to leave his prisoners. It was useless, however, as those assembled about the jail were frenzied. They pointed their guns at the sheriff's head, saying, "We want those men." The sheriff was forced to give up the keys, and the mob entered the jail and picked out the two Young brothers.

Clarksville is a river town of several hundred inhabitants, in Pike county, about fifty miles north of St. Louis.

JIM NUTT CASE RECALLED. Application for a Pardon for Nutt Results in the Death of Jesse P. Payton.

ATCHISON, KAS., June 6.—(Special.) Jesse P. Payton died here to-day under peculiar circumstances. For two weeks he had been ill with pneumonia and was recovering. Saturday a man named Nel-son Reece called on him and asked an application for a pardon for a man named James W. Nutt. who is in the penitentiary for an assault on Mrs. Payton, in 1896. Th attending physician says the shock on the sick man's nerves caused by the request resulted in a relapse and was the indi-rect cause of his death. The pardon ap-

plication was not signed. On the night of February 4, 1895, James M. Nutt. a farmer living in Brown-county, called at the home of Jesse Payton, in called at the home of Jesse Payton, inthis county. Payton was away from
home, and Mrs. Payton and a hired man
named Colgan had a thrilling adventure
with Nutt, who first attacked Colgan with,
a revolver and after shooting him in the
arm aimed the weapon in the direction of
the bed on which Mrs. Payton's 6 months'
old baby was sleeping. Mrs. Payton
picked up the child, when Nutt fired two
shots, one striking her in the mouth and
the other in the neck. Colgan, in the
meantime, regained consciousness and the other in the neck. Colgan, in the meantime, regained consciousness and grappled the frensled Nutt, and Mrs. Payton railled and, with an ax, struck him on the head. Then they bound him with a clothesline and delivered him to an officer. He was sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary for five years and is still there. Nutt's father was treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1833, and was killed by a man named Dukes in a quarrel because Dukes would not marry Nutt's daughter, whom he had ruined under promise of marriage. Jim Nutt afterward killed Dukes, and then came to Kansas.

FOR EMBEZZLING \$37,000. Secretary of a Pennsylvania Build-

ing Association Wrecks It and Is Arrested. CHESTER, Pa., June 6 .- O. Harvey, sec retary and treasurer of the Delaware County Building Association, was arrested this evening, charged with misappropria-He gave ball for his appearance to-mor row. 'A large number of working peopl

defalcation has produced a profound sen-sation. The association decided to-night to sation. The associat

Shot Dead by an Officer. Shot Bend by an Officer.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 6.—(Special.)

Three movers shot a squirrel on a farm near here and a warrant was issued for their arrest. Officer T. L. Barrett atempted to serve the warrant, when one of the movers named McCubbens, it is claimed, attempted to fire on the officer, who was too quick and shot McCubbens dead.

BOSCOBAL, WIS., June 6.—Ed Curtis and James Welch were poisoned to-day by eating hemlock, and died in a few mo-ments. They were prominent farmers.

Danger in Tins. Open a tin of peaches, apricots, cherries or any other fruit—for all fruit is acidulous—let it stand for some time, and the fruit acids and tins are ready to do their work of poisoning. A chemical knowledge that tells just how the dangerous compound a created is unpressure to an avoidance

is created is unnecessary to an avoidance of the peril.

The rule to follow is never to make lemonade or other acidulated drinks in a tin receptacle, or allow them to stand in such a vessel, and in the case of tinned fruits or

Fruits in hermetically sealed tins, if properly prepared, germinate no poison. As soon as opened the action of the acid on the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere, begins, and in a short time the result is a deadly poison. This brief treatment of the question should be remembered by every one and its instructions followed.

Worth Knowing About Fruits.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

If man persists in using or trying to us If man persists in using or trying to use that for which he has neither power for digestion nor assimilation, he must, without doubt, pay the penalty. To many persons strawberries are such a violent poison that a single dish will produce a rash in less than two hours. The cooking of the fruit seems to destroy this active, irritating principle, but again, here comes our fashion of adding sugar. Canned or preserved fruits, as well as jams and kindred articles, are to be condemned on account of the mass of sugar used. With the fruits it is more prone to fermentation, and even if the sugar is inverted we have a far greater amount than can be cared for by the liver, and here is the origin of "torpid hiver" we hear so much about. The liver is not torpid at all; it is simply overworked. The given capacity is exhausted.

A Glimpse of Real War.

A Glimpse of Real War.

From the Buffalo Express.

As the blue-brown line of the Sixty-fifth came down the street a woman with a child in her arms stepped out from the curb and held up the baby to one of the soldier boys for a last good-by kiss. Almost immediately a hulking policeman, who could never have had a wife or child of his own, caught her roughly and pushed her back on the curb.

The line went on amid the cheers of the crowd, the waving of flags and the inspiring music of the bands. It was much like a parade, after all.

But in the tear-stained face of that poor woman and the great, wondering eyes of her little child, those who watched the incident saw a first real glimpse of war.

His Idea of It.

From Harper's Bazar.

The imagination of some small boys 's worth having. The other night, when Mr. Wallypug was lying asleep on his library sofa and snoring away for dear life. Mrs. Wallypug remarked that she wished he would not snore so.

"Pa ain't snorin," said Tommie Wallypug. "He's dreamin about a dorg, and that's the dorg growling."

Mrs. Mishaw—"You praise yourself too much, my dear. People would appreciate you more, and would tell you so, if you were to cultivate a little modest reticence." Mr. Mishaw—"There's where you are out. I did that for years, and nobody took any notice of me but you."—Brooklyn Life.

HOW A FOURTEEN-MAN REVOLU-TION WAS PUT DOWN.

THE CRUISE OF THE FANITA

HER CAPTAIN NOT AWARE OF THE NATURE OF THE TRIP.

Thought He Was Carrying a Filibus tering Party to Cuba Instead of the Nucleus of a Revolution Against the Dominican Government.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 6.-(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The steam-er Fanita, formerly of the Clyde line, which sailed from Mobile, May 24, in a suspicious manner, concealing her destination, arrived here to-day. She was well down in the water and fully loaded, apparently. Her captain and crew refused to make any statement whatever regarding the trip, further than that the Fanita sailed from Mobile with a general cargo, discharged it, and had now called at Key West for orders. This statement in no way tallies with the appearance of the vessel, which is certainly not in ballast. It was learned later from a reliable source that the Fanita had taken a reliable source that the Fahita had taken a cargo of arms and ammunition, with several tons of dynamite, from Mobile, and that so far from being engaged in peaceful and legal traffic, she had been for two

weeks on a filibustering expedition. From Tampa the Fanita was ordered to Mobile, ostensibly to take an expedition to Cuba, under the charge of Generals Jiminez and Morillo, both Dominicans, but strong sympathizers with the movement for Cuban independence. The Fanita's cargo was taken on board and during the night, the Fanita, with the two generals, a captain and another officer, slipped out to

on the afternoon of May 25, she was sighted and hailed by an American warship in Gulf waters. An ensign was sent aboard the Fanita to examine her papers and inquire as to ber destination. He was told also was bound with supplies for the insurgents, and was allowed to proceed un-moiested. Her voyage after that was un-eventful, until she reached Great Inagua. where the expedition was met and joined by Chris Roberts, an expert pilot, well

equainted with the Cuban sh A hurried consultation took place between A hurried consultation took place between Roberts and General Jimines and the Fantia's esbtain was ordered to steer for Port de Paix, Hayti, it being unsafe to land in Cuba. Shortly afterward, a Spanish gunboat was sighted, cruising along the coast, but she took no notice of the Fanita, despite the fact that she was then almost within the three-mile limit.

Port de Paix was reached in safety, and General Jimines went ashers and sent discontinuous.

General Jimines went ashore and sent dis-patches. On his return he ordered the Fanita to Cape Haytien. There General Jimines again went ashore, returning to the Jimines again went ashore, returning to the ship with ten men, who, he told the cap-tain, were laborers engaged by him to unload the cargo as soon as the vessel reached Cuba. He added that his advices were still to the effect that it was unsafe to land an expedition in Cuba just yet, and that he de-sired to touch at Monte Cristi, San Dominsired to touch at Monte Cristi, San Domingo, where important news was waiting him.

Monte Cristi was reached on Thursday,
June 2. On casting anchor the captain
was surprised to see General Jimines come
on deek in uniform and fully armed, followed by General Morillo and the other
two officers, similarly equipped. They
ordered thirty-seven rifles and two cases
of armumition to be put aboard the long of ammunition to be put aboard the long boat that was to row them ashore, and then commanded the ten alleged la

erts remained on board the Fahita. The captain understood that so was wrong, but he was reassured by Rob-erts and General Jimines, and shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, the boat

was rowed ashore by three sallors and the second mate of the Fanita.

No sooner had they reached the wharf, where General Jimines and his party landwhere General Jimines and his party landed, than a volley of musketry was heard, and three of the party fell wounded. The first to fall was General Morillo, pierced through the breast by a bullet. Troops were seen advancing in large numbers and the little band of fourteen was soon cut down to five. The sailors in the Fan-ita's boat were seized with terror and

shoved off from the wharf, amid a rain

of bulleta.

General Jimines jumped into the boat just in time and, seising an oar, joined the crew in pulling for dear life. The last that was seen of the landing party was the figures of two men covered with blood, their clothing torn from their backs, struggling desperately against superior odds in the face of blazing and smoking musketry. odds in the face of blazing and smoking musketry.

Jimines reached the Fanita in safety and none of the crew was injured, but it was a miraculous escape. The captain hoisted the boat, and, without losing a moment's time, put to sea. The Fanita headed for shore, where she landed Jimines and Roberts on Friday, and then returned here without delay with her entire cargo. The captain refuses absolutely to make a statement, but evidently he was imposed upon and knew nothing of the true character of the expedition.

The Army's Innings.

The Army's Imaisgs.

From Harper's Weekly.

War is a sore trial, yet the officers of the American army and navy are excusable if they protest that once in a generation at least they ought to have an inning, and occupy the front of the stage. For thirty years they have had a comparatively humdrum time of it, and except for some mighty disagreeable Indian fighting, abounding in difficulties and risk, and yielding meager returns of promotion and distinction, they have been in great measure out of the game. Whatever professional seal they may have felt, there has been very limited occasion for its display, While their brethren in civil life have been busy with "real work," in which they have been spurred on to extreme effort by competition and the hope of winning the prises which wait on diligence and talent, they have seemed to be shut off from the opportunities that commonly stir ambition, and to be relegated to the performance of prescribed duties hardly severe or strenuous enough to save them from seeming to belong to a leisure class.

Now, for a time, it is all different. The practical men of the country are its fighting men. Their job is the one that is all-important; their ability and energy are what the country depends on; their perparations, plans, desires, intentions, and exploits take up all the space in the newspapers, and the poor drudging man of peace pegs away at his inglorious trade, with little attention from any one, even from himself. Every dog should have his day. As long as in the course of human affairs it is necessary for nations to maintain armies and navies, we must expect periodical returns of agitation and profuse expenditure and the incidental projection of the war lords to the front. We are spending money fast just now, but it is an instructive expenditure.

Dressing a Brass Red.

We are all very partial to brass beds, and seidom think of furnishing our houses without them, yet every woman has honestly confessed that after she set up one it remained a thing apart which would not adjust liself to the rest of the bedroom's prettiness until she began to dress it up in unison and sympathy. The first thing to do if your house is a cottage inland or at the seaside is to select a pretty chints or cretonne with rose garlands, for instance, on a white ground. Fit the spread across the top and with an embrodeux or lace design a square in the center. On the sides and foot join an eighteen-inch band of plain dimity in a lovely shade of mauve, and edge both sides of this band with the lace embrodeux. Put a plaited flounce of the chints around the bed, attached to the lace embrodeux. Put a platted flounce of the chints around the bed, attached to the iron frame, and finish the bottom with a narrow band of mauve cloth covered with the embrodeux, and let the spread fall partly over this flounce. The crowning finish is a lobster of chints with mauve ends drawn into a center rosette of lace.